

State Employment Services as "an essential element in any arsenal of services we can devise to make better use of our Nation's manpower and to reduce dangerously high rates of unemployment."

CLARK issued the statement as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower which has just concluded a year-long study of the Nation's manpower and unemployment problems. The first of a series of studies to be issued by the subcommittee was released today. It reviews the activities of the Federal-State Employment Service in 33 States.

CLARK commented that he finds both "disturbing and absurd" an attack mounted against the public employment services by private, fee-charging employment agencies in recent months, adding:

"There seems to be an implicit contention by the private employment agencies that the need for every breadwinning American to find a job is something upon which someone else has the right to capitalize and profit. Yet these largely unregulated private agencies cannot possibly concern themselves with the needs of workers who cannot afford to pay a high price for what ought to be their inalienable right—the right to a job. Nor are they particularly interested in finding employment for those who are hard to place."

CLARK stressed that these views are his own, since the subcommittee's final report and recommendations have not yet been completed by the committee. He continued:

"What makes this whole controversy a tempest in a teapot is the extremely limited role which the public employment services presently play in the labor market. They account for only 16 percent of all the hirings in the country. But this subcommittee has heard a great deal of evidence which indicates that the public employment services must be strengthened, not weakened, if the country is ever to realize reasonably full employment."

"No one disputes for a moment the legitimate part which the fee-charging private agencies ought to play in placing people who want to pay for their services, and there will always be many who will want to do so. But these agencies can meet the needs of only a small number of people, usually with special talents. The bulk of hiring will continue to be not through employment agencies, public or private, but through the recruiting efforts of American employers themselves."

"Private employment agencies have complained that the public services are 'invading' the professional placement field rather than restricting themselves to the unemployed. The law never regulated the public agencies to serving only the needs of the unemployed. There are many employed workers who want a chance to better their lot but who can afford to go nowhere but the State employment service to find out what jobs are available."

"Independent labor market experts as well as representatives from labor and management who appeared before the subcommittee recommended more placement activity by the public services in professional and technical occupations and among the employed. They warned that if the State employment services were restricted only to the low-skilled unemployed, very few potential employers would ever seriously consider listing available jobs with them."

"Yet, matching men and jobs in this rapidly changing economy of ours will require an unfettered flow of job information between employer and worker. Every American ought to be able to go to his public employment office in the reasonable expectation that he can find out about a job without paying a high fee. Only an effective nationwide employment service provid-

ing a full range of information and services can meet this need—a need satisfied, incidentally, in several European countries."

"Employers appearing before the subcommittee stressed their needs for testing, selection, training, and labor market information which they maintained could only be obtained from a widespread and effective public employment system. One California defense contractor told the Employment and Manpower Subcommittee that the manpower needs of his company could not have been satisfactorily met without the help of the California State Employment Service."

"The need for the State employment services will increase in the future. Indications are that severe local adjustment problems, such as those recently caused by the Studebaker shutdown in South Bend, the canceling of defense contracts and increased technological displacement in many industries will all require a free interchange of national and regional job information."

"Any war on poverty, or on-the-job problems of high school dropouts, or on hard-core unemployment will also require these services."

"Up until now, the unemployed workers served by the State employment services have only been those who talk through the doors of their employment office. Yet, the dropout has probably never learned how to hunt for a job and doesn't know the employment office exists. The hard-core unemployed and poverty stricken may have, through discouragement, withdrawn from active search for a job. It may well be necessary for the employment service to seek out these disadvantaged persons rather than wait to be approached by them. Once contacted, these persons will require more intensive services—more frequent counseling at greater depth and followup efforts to assist the newly placed employee to remain employed. An 'early warning system' will also be needed to identify and assist occupations and employees vulnerable to unemployment. All of these diagnostic, remedial, and preventive efforts will require the services of more highly trained employment counselors."

"The public employment service in the United States is a unique achievement in Federal-State relations. Contrary to some of the misimpressions currently being circulated, the Federal Government does not operate a single employment office in the country. It simply provides the funds to the States for the more than 1,900 State employment offices in the United States. This ingenious system is something we must encourage and strengthen. A strong public employment service is one of the best guarantees we can give the bread-winning American. When he needs a job there is a place he can go to find out where to look."

MARINE LT. JOHN W. GUY, OF CHEYENNE, WYO., ADVISER TO VIETNAMESE MARINES

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, the Communist-inspired conflict in southeast Asia has taken American fighting men from each of the 50 States into the jungles of Vietnam. Our advisory force in that strife torn country now numbers several score thousand of the finest fighting men in the world. But, the war continues.

The Associated Press in a February 28 dispatch from Saigon gives an account of a recent battle in this very hot aspect of the cold war in which Lt. John Guy, of Cheyenne, Wyo., participated.

The Associated Press described the battle this way:

Advancing under a mortar barrage, a Vietcong battalion of about 400 men hurled itself against a line of Government marines and their U.S. advisers. The line retreated 75 yards and held firm, while another Marine group across a nearby stream counter attacked.

A fire fight involving in excess of 400 men is no small engagement. It is a fight that belies Vietnam's sobriquet, "dirty little war."

Lieutenant Guy said of the battle:

Those Viets were pretty daring to take us, because we had more fire power, but they outnumbered us.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record this brief account of the fighting in Vietnam and of the role played by one Wyoming marine.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

VIETNAM COMMUNISTS PUSH ALL-OUT ANTI-AMERICAN DRIVE

SAIGON, VIETNAM, February 28.—The Communists are distributing leaflets in Saigon calling for an all-out drive against Americans to coincide with the observance of a Communist holiday next week.

"Pledged to the complete eradication of United States forces here and pressing for the neutralization of the southern area, the national liberation front Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh zone committee has issued instructions to its military, paramilitary and political organizations," the leaflets read.

"Every effort must be made to carry out a sabotage campaign to celebrate the coming anniversary of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party (North Vietnamese Communist Labor Party) on March 3."

LODGE OK'S GUARDS

U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge has received several assassination threats by letter, according to reliable informants.

Mr. Lodge, who normally shuns tight security and likes to go walking by himself around Saigon, is reported to have agreed to tighter security precautions and now travels only with guards.

American and Vietnamese security precautions were sharply tightened in Saigon after the bombing of the American community theater February 16, in which three Americans were killed.

No additional precautions are planned for the Communist holiday. But Communist holidays occur frequently, and security officials always expect trouble.

SECURITY CONTINUES

Some American activities that were suspended after the theater bombing have been resumed. The Saigon USO club has reopened but is heavily fortified with sandbags.

Tight security continues at the American school and at all official American establishments. Americans have been warned to keep social functions to a minimum.

Meanwhile, United States military sources reported today that casualties were far higher than originally estimated in a sharp clash with Communist guerrillas in the Mekong Delta, Wednesday.

They said an estimated 43 Communist Vietcong fell in battle and 3 were taken prisoner, while 19 South Vietnamese were killed and 47 were wounded.

The Vietnamese Government initially reported 25 guerrillas killed. Government losses were put at 3 dead and 76 wounded.

Vietnamese troops and their U.S. advisers pulled out of the battle area today near the village of Long Binh, 45 miles south of Saigon, after failing to track down the Vietcong unit.

March 3

PIERCED SINCE LULL

American military sources described the battle as the fiercest since a lull in the war during the lunar New Year celebration in early February.

Advancing under a mortar barrage, a Vietcong battalion of about 400 men hurled itself against a line of government marines and their U.S. advisers. The line retreated 75 yards and held firm, while another marine group across a nearby stream counterattacked, U.S. sources said.

Americans were generally pleased by the performance of the government marines but also commented on the Communist performance. "Those Viets were pretty daring to hit us like that because we had more firepower," said Lt. J. W. Guy, of Cheyenne, Wyo., "but they outnumbered us."

HAROLD WILSON COMES TO WASHINGTON

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, one of the most distinguished and able columnists, Mr. Max Freedman, has written a very perceptive and thoughtful column concerning a distinguished visitor to the United States, Mr. Harold Wilson, leader of the British Labor Party.

This column should be studied by every Member of Congress because it rightly points out the importance of Mr. Wilson's visit and gives us some insight into the thoughts and policies of the leader of the British Labor Party, which now enjoys popular support in the British electorate.

I have known Mr. Wilson for several years. He is a recognized and capable economist. He is an astute political tactician and leader. He is a friend of the United States, a loyal supporter of NATO, and, as it appears now, will be the next Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is good that we are getting to know him because Britain is our loyal and faithful ally. We must continue to have that same sense of mutual trust and confidence in the years ahead.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Freedman's column be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. TRIBUTE TO HAROLD WILSON—CONCERN FOR LABORITE'S VIEWS REFLECTS HIS POLITICAL POWER, PERSONAL STATURE

Harold Wilson, leader of the British Labor Party, has given first priority to foreign affairs in his brief visit to Washington. He has correctly understood that President Johnson and the other American officials are primarily concerned with learning his views on the major problems that now trouble the world.

This anxiety to learn his opinion is in itself a most unusual tribute to an opposition leader who has never served as Foreign Secretary.

In part this tribute is a respect for power. The Labor Party continues to hold its commanding lead over the Conservatives. Under the British system the date of the election must be fixed by the Prime Minister but it is to be held this year. Officials in Washington know that the political tides in Britain are still running strongly in Mr. Wilson's favor, and they naturally want to know if the prospect of ultimate power has produced any change in his philosophy.

But this tribute is also being paid to Mr. Wilson's personal eminence as a spokesman

on foreign policy. Since the Conservatives made Sir Alec Douglas-Home their party leader and the Prime Minister, they have been trying to push foreign affairs into the center of the political debate to give him the chance to display his expert knowledge. This strategy has not been a great success. Mr. Wilson has discussed the most complicated problems in foreign policy with an authority that has won public confidence.

It must be emphasized that President Johnson is being scrupulously neutral in his attitude to British politics. A few days ago two members of Mr. Wilson's "shadow cabinet" were in Washington. They will be members of the Labor government if one is formed after the election. Officials of the administration saw them, and profited from the discussions. But President Johnson wisely declined to meet them.

One of Mr. Wilson's achievements in the last few months has been to open a new relationship with German Socialists. As a result it has become possible for Mr. Wilson to discuss German problems in relation to European trade and European security with a certain relaxed independence never available to Mr. Gaitskell as leader of the Labor Party. Mr. Wilson took the initiative in arranging this relationship, and the primary credit belongs to him.

But the European situation is changing swiftly without waiting for the British elections. In coming weeks Mr. Wilson will have to declare himself on a number of new issues, some of which have just been raised in a memorable speech by Jean Monnet of France at Bad Godesberg.

For example, Mr. Monnet said Europe must form a partnership with the United States, with Europeans progressively assuming equal responsibilities. The first stage in this transformation of Atlantic relations will come with the "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations. Success in these negotiations will enable both Europe and the United States to develop their commercial policies by mutual consent.

This declaration has been welcomed in the State Department and the White House. But where does it leave Mr. Wilson? Like all Englishmen, he believes in the expansion of trade, and so he will support the "Kennedy round." But he is also a determined advocate of national economic planning, and he has insisted on complete independence for British foreign policy even if Britain one day should join the Common Market. This is a rather different note from the one sounded by Mr. Monnet and American spokesmen. What is he prepared to do, if he becomes responsible for British policy, to bring about a reconciliation of views?

OVER THE NORTH POLE BY SKIS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the heart of every Norwegian-American will stir today with the news of a remarkable attempt being made by Bjorn Staib, a skier from Oslo, Norway, who is flying today to Thule, Greenland, and will commence from Thule an ice march toward the North Pole, across northern Canada, and on to Spitsbergen.

In these days of jet transpolar flights, it has become routine to cross the North Pole from continent to continent. Yet the wastes of the north are still as awesome and terrifying to a man on foot as they were to the first hunter who traversed eastward from Siberia perhaps hundreds of thousands of years ago.

I think that few men, Mr. President, can contemplate Mr. Staib's odyssey into the North without wishing that they too

might plunge into such an adventure, face such an overwhelming challenge and demonstrate such courage and daring.

For all Americans, but particularly for all Norwegian-Americans, I wish him Godspeed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks my letter to Mr. Bjorn Staib of January 28 and the cable which I received from him this date.

There being no objection, the letter and cable were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 28, 1964.

Mr. BJORN STAIB,
Oslo, Norway.

DEAR MR. STAIB: I am sending this letter by way of my friend, Kjell Peterson, who will be visiting in Norway next week, to wish you the best of luck on your forthcoming trip on skis across Alaska, northern Canada, and to Spitsbergen.

Yours is a daring adventure, and I know that every Norwegian and every Norwegian-American, like myself, will be pulling for you.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

MARCH 3, 1964.

Re North Pole expedition.

HUBERT HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senate, Office of the Majority Whip,
Washington, D.C.

Thanks letter which much appreciated. Expedition leaving Oslo for Thule today; starting ice march toward North Pole from northern Canada middle March.

Best regards,

BJORN O. STAIB.

SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH URGES EFFECTIVE ACTION TO WIN WAR ON POVERTY

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, yesterday I expressed at some length my ideas on how the war on poverty—rightfully declared by President Johnson—should be waged. I appended to my remarks a highly stimulating and constructive article by John Kenneth Galbraith from the current issue of Harper's magazine, which developed that nationally known and respected economist's view that only by expenditure on the public sector can the war on poverty be successfully waged. This happens also to be my view, and it is likewise the view of the able senior Senator from West Virginia, JENNINGS RANDOLPH, who has battled so hard and successfully to call attention to the tragic poverty which exists in his State, a part of one of the most chronically depressed areas in the Nation, namely Appalachia, which extends through West Virginia into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the mountain regions of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. We have a similarly depressed area throughout Alaska.

Senator RANDOLPH, who has been acting as chairman of the ad hoc committee on the desirability of reactivating the accelerated public works program, a committee appointed by the chairman of the Public Works Committee, Senator McNAMARA, of which I happen to be a member, shares the view expressed by Dr. Galbraith, and indeed the testimony which has been brought out before his